

DECLARATION

I, Manami Enomoto, a staff member of TAIYO, NAKAJIMA & KATO, Seventh Floor, HK-Shinjuku Bldg., 3-17, Shinjuku 4- chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-0022, Japan, do hereby declare that I am well acquainted with the English and Japanese languages and I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the following is a true and correct translation made by me into the English language of the documents in respect of Japanese Patent Application No. 11-343565, that was filed on 2nd December 1999 in the name of FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD.

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[DOCUMENT NAME] SPECIFICATION

[TITLE OF THE INVENTION]

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR READING ORIGINAL

[CLAIMS]

[Claim 1] An apparatus for reading an original, the apparatus comprising:
a reading device which reads, using light transmitted through or reflected from the original, the original with regard to given areas each consisting of a plurality of pixels as reading units;

a memory device which stores, with regard to at least one type of originals, a correction value for correcting irregularity of data in a reading area of the reading device, the value set on the basis of data obtained by the reading device reading the given original; and

a correcting device which corrects the read data obtained by the reading device reading an original to be read, on the basis of a correction value set and stored in the memory device for an original of a type identical or similar to a type of the original to be read.

[Claim 2] The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein:

the reading device reads the original by separating the original into a plurality of color components;

the correction value stored in the memory device is set with regard to each color component; and

the correcting device corrects, on the basis of the correction value, the read data with regard to each color component.

[Claim 3] The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the original is a photographic film, and the given original is a photographic film prepared by exposing a photographic film of a type identical or similar to a type of the photographic film to be read with an amount of light corresponding to an amount of gray of an object.

[Claim 4] The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the original is a photographic film, and the correcting device determines a type of the photographic film to be read on the basis of a DX code recorded on the photographic film to be read and read by the reading device, and corrects the read data on the basis of the correction value set for a photographic film of a type identical or similar to a type of the photographic film to be read.

[Claim 5] The apparatus of Claim 1, further comprising an instruction device which instructs a type of an original to be read, wherein the read data is corrected on the basis of the correction value set for an original of a type identical or similar to a type of the original to be read.

[Claim 6] The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein:

the correction value stored in the memory device is set with regard to each area produced by dividing the reading area of the reading device into areas smaller in number than the pixels constituting the reading area; and the correcting device obtains the correction value for each pixel of the read data by obtaining, through interpolation, a correction value for a pixel of interest based on the correction value set for each of the divided areas surrounding the pixel of interest, which procedure is repeated with regard to all the pixels corresponding to the reading area.

[Claim 7] The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein:

the correction value stored in the memory device is data representing, for each part of the reading area, a relationship between a density of a given original and a correction value, the density of the given original being represented by the read data on the basis of data obtained by the reading device reading the given original that includes multiple areas different in density, and the correction value being used for correcting the irregularity of the data obtained by reading the area of that density in the given original; and

the correcting device separately calculates a correction value for each pixel of the read data on the basis of the correction value stored in the memory device and the density of each pixel of the read data.

[Claim 8] A method for reading an original, in which the original is read by a reading device, using light transmitted through or reflected from the original with regard to given areas each consisting of a plurality of pixels as reading units, the method comprising:

reading, by a reading device, a given original of a type the same or similar to that of the original;

setting and storing a correction value for correcting irregularity of data in the reading area on the basis of the data obtained by the reading; and

correcting, on the basis of the stored correction values, the read data obtained by reading device reading the original to be read.

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a method and an apparatus for reading an original, and particularly to an apparatus for reading an original such as a photographic film by using light transmitted through or reflected from the original, and a method which is applicable to the apparatus.

[0002]

[Prior Art]

Conventionally, an apparatus for reading an original is known which obtains image data representing an original by irradiating light emitted from

a light source section onto the original such as a photographic film, making the light transmitted through or reflected from the original incident on a reading sensor formed by a CCD sensor or the like through a focusing lens or the like, and converting analog signals output from the reading sensor into digital data. In such an apparatus for reading an original, even when no image is set, the amount of light incident on the reading sensor through the focusing lens generally varies. For example, the amount of light incident on a peripheral portion of the light-receiving surface of the reading sensor is lower than that incident on a central portion of the light-receiving surface due to irregularity in the amount of light emitted from a light source section or aberration of the focusing lens or the like. Further, there is dispersion in the sensitivities of the respective photoelectric conversion cells of the reading sensor.

[0003]

An image represented by signals, which are output from photoelectric conversion cells of a reading sensor at a time of image reading, has shading such as unevenness in density caused by the above described irregularity of amounts of light due to the light source, the lens, or the like, or caused by the above-described dispersion in sensitivities of the photoelectric conversion cells. Therefore, conventionally, in order to obtain signals which are equivalent to those signals which are generated by precisely reading an original, so-called shading correction (also referred to as a light correction) has been performed (for example, see Japanese Patent No. 2556486). In this shading correction, a gain (a correction value) for a signal output from each of the photoelectric conversion cells is obtained on the basis of the signal output from each photoelectric conversion cell of the reading sensor in accordance with light from the light source in a state in which no original is set, and the signal is corrected for each cell by using the obtained gain.

[0004]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

An apparatus for reading an original which reads a color original is generally structured to have a color separation device such as color separation filters or a dichroic mirror which is disposed at a light receiving side of a reading sensor and separates incident light into a plurality of color components (such as R, G and B). Light of one of the color components which has been separated by the color separation device is incident on the light-receiving surface of the reading sensor. When the entire surfaces of the color separation filters disposed at the light receiving side of the reading sensor are not precisely and evenly made, for example, due to production error, or when there is slight dispersion in the angles of incidence of light onto different portions of the dichroic mirror, the spectral characteristic of the color separation device vary along a direction perpendicular to the optical axis of the incident light.

[0005]

Therefore, the spectral characteristic of the reading device, including the color separation device and the reading sensor, varies at respective portions of a reading area of the reading device (for example, the wavelength corresponding to the peak of the spectral characteristic varies), and this results in shading such as irregularity of color in an image represented by signals output from each of the photoelectric conversion cells of the reading sensor. The intensity and the like of the above shading differ depending on the relationships between the spectral sensitivity characteristic of the reading device and the spectral absorption characteristic of a coloring material (such as a coupler for a photographic film or an ink for a printed original) of an original. (Hereinafter, this latter characteristic is simply referred to as "spectral absorption characteristic of an original".)

[0006]

Figs. 1(A) and 1(B) show (exemplary) spectral absorption characteristics wherein the vertical axis represents light transmittance (or reflectance). For example, when an original has the spectral absorption characteristic represented by the solid line of Fig. 1(A), and a wavelength range of the spectral sensitivity characteristic of a reading device, which should have been the spectral sensitivity characteristic represented by the broken line of Fig. 1(A), is shifted at the peripheral portions and the like of a reading area as represented by the alternate long and short dashed line of Fig. 1(A) due to dispersion of the spectral sensitivity characteristic of the reading device, shading occurs at the peripheral portions and the like of the reading area in accordance with the difference between the spectral absorption characteristic of the original within the wavelength range of the spectral sensitivity characteristic represented by the broken line and the spectral absorption characteristic of the original within the wavelength range of the spectral sensitivity characteristic represented by the alternate long and short dashed line. Thus, the intensity and the like of shading differ in accordance with the spectral absorption characteristic of an original (in this case, the difference between the spectral absorption characteristic of the original in the two wavelength ranges).

[0007]

In view of the aforementioned, an object of the present invention is to provide a method and an apparatus for reading an original which are able to perform precise correction of shading due to dispersion of the spectral sensitivity characteristic within a reading area of a reading device.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problems]

In order to accomplish the above described object, an apparatus for reading an original according to claim 1 includes: a reading device which reads, using light transmitted through or reflected from the original, the

original with regard to given areas each consisting of a plurality of pixels as reading units; a memory device which stores, with regard to at least one type of originals, a correction value for correcting irregularity of data in a reading area of the reading device, the value set on the basis of data obtained by the reading device reading the given original; and a correcting device which corrects the read data obtained by the reading device reading an original to be read, on the basis of a correction value set and stored in the memory device for an original of a type identical or similar to a type of the original to be read.

[0009]

The reading device of the present invention reads an original using the light transmitted through or reflected from the original with regard to given areas each consisting of a plurality of pixels as reading units. The reading area will be two-dimensional when the reading device includes, for example, an area sensor, and will be one-dimensional when the reading device includes a line sensor. With this structure, the shading due to the dispersion in the spectral sensitivity characteristic in the reading areas of the reading device occurs in units of the reading areas of the reading device. Further, the intensity and the like of the shading varies according to a relationship between the spectral sensitivity characteristic of the reading device and the spectral absorption characteristic of the original to be read.

[0010]

Thus, in the invention according to claim 1, a correction value, based on the data obtained by the reading device reading the original, is set with regard to at least one of the types of originals so as to correct the irregularity (i.e., shading) of data in the reading area of the reading device. The set correction value is stored in the memory device. The given original may have spectral absorptivity that is consistent over an area to be read by the reading device. For example, when the given original is a photographic film, the film may be prepared by exposing a photographic film of a type identical or similar to a type of the photographic film to be read with an amount of light corresponding to an amount of gray of an object (by which the photographic film will have uniform coloring corresponding to the amount of gray in accordance with characteristics of the photographic film) as stated in claim 8.

[0011]

There is a dispersion (i.e., a shading occurs) in the values of the data obtained by the reading device reading the original according to relationships between the spectral sensitivity characteristic of the reading device and the spectral absorption characteristic of the original to be read. The dispersion is caused by variety in the spectral sensitivity characteristic in the reading area of the reading device. Thus, in reading an original of a type identical or similar to a type of the given original (i.e., an original having a

spectral sensitivity similar to that of the given original, and the like), by setting the correction value using the data obtained by the reading device reading the given original, a correction value which can be used for accurate correction of the shading (i.e., irregularity of data) caused by uneven spectral sensitivity characteristics in the reading area of the reading device.

[0012]

In the invention according to claim 1, the data obtained by the reading device reading a original to be read is corrected on the basis of a correction value stored in the memory device for an original of a type identical or similar to a type of the original to be read. Thus, the shading of the read data due to dispersion in the spectral sensitivity characteristic in the reading areas of the reading device can be corrected accurately.

[0013]

The reading device of the present invention may be a monochromatic device which reads the density of the original by the light of a single wavelength band transmitting through or reflected from the original. The reading device may read an original by separating colors into multiple color components as recited in claim 3. In this case, the shading due to dispersion in the spectral sensitivity characteristic in the reading areas of the reading device appears as a color shade on the read data. Such shading, appearing as color shade on the read data, may be corrected in a manner in which the read data is corrected with regard to each color component using the correction value for each color component, which has been set and stored in the memory device as recited in claim 3.

[0014]

In a case where the apparatus for reading an original of the present invention is set to read a single type of original, or multiple types of originals whose spectral absorption characteristics are similar, and the like, the correction value may be set only for the single type of original (namely, for example, the above-mentioned single type of original, or an original whose spectral absorption characteristic is typical in the above-mentioned multiple types of originals). The set correction value may be stored in the memory device and used by the correcting device for each correction event.

[0015]

Further, in a case where, for example, the apparatus for reading an original of the present invention is set to read multiple types of originals and where originals having different spectral absorption characteristics are included in the originals to be read, the correction value may be set for each of the multiple types of originals or the multiple types of originals may be classified into multiple groups consisting of originals of similar type and the correction values may be set for each group, and correction may be carried

out using the correction values for an original of a type identical or similar to a type of the original to be read.

[0016]

In a case where multiple types of correction values are set and stored in the memory device as described above, if the original is a photographic film, it is preferable that the type of the photographic film to be read is determined on the basis of a DX code recorded on the photographic film, and then the read data is corrected based on the correction value for a photographic film of a type identical or similar to a type of the photographic film to be read as recited in claim 4. Thus, the correction value corresponding to the type of the photographic film to be read can be automatically selected from multiple types of correction values stored in the memory device with a simple structure.

[0017]

Further, in the case where multiple types of correction values are set and stored in the memory device, in accordance with claim 5, the apparatus of the present invention may be provided with an instruction device for instructing the type of the original to be read. The read data may be corrected on the basis of the correction value instructed by the instruction device for an original of a type identical or similar to a type of the original to be read. The instruction device may include information input device such as a keyboard and a pointing device.

[0018]

In this aspect, an operator needs to recognize the type of the original to be read and instruct the recognized type via the instruction device. Even where the original carries no information on types or where information, if recorded on the original, is not easily read as in the case of the DX code, the correction value corresponding to the type of the original can be surely selected.

[0019]

The correction value of the present invention may be set for each of the pixels corresponding to the reading area of the reading device. In cases where the number of pixels corresponding to the reading area of the reading device is too large, a memory device of large quantity is needed for storing the correction values. Therefore, in accordance with claim 6, it is preferable that the correction value stored in the memory device is set with regard to each area produced by dividing the reading area of the reading device into areas smaller in number than the pixels constituting the reading area, and that the correcting device obtains the correction value for each pixel of the read data by obtaining, through interpolation, a correction value for a pixel of interest based on the correction value set for each of the divided areas

surrounding the pixel of interest, which procedure is repeated with regard to all the pixels corresponding to the reading area.

[0020]

In the invention recited in claim 6, the correction value for each of the divided areas may be, for example, an average value or a median value of the correction value for each of the pixels constituting each divided area. The correction values for the pixel of interest may be obtained by calculating the weighted mean using weighted factors defined such that the weight becomes smaller as the distance between the central position of each divided area and the pixel of interest increases, using the correction values for multiple divided areas in the vicinity of the pixel of interest (i.e., the divided area in which the pixel of interest exists and adjacent divided areas).

[0021]

According to the invention of claim 6, while it is needed to calculate the correction value for each of all the pixels corresponding to the reading area, it suffices that the correction value is set and stored with regard to each area produced by dividing the reading area of the reading device into areas smaller in number than the pixels constituting the reading area. Thus, the memory capacity of the memory device in which the correction values are stored can be reduced.

[0022]

Accurately, the intensity and the like of the shading due to dispersion of the spectral sensitivity characteristic in the reading area of the reading device vary in accordance with the density of the original to be read. That is, the spectral reflectance of originals changes, for example, as shown in solid lines in Fig. 1(B) as the density of the original changes. In Fig. 1(B), the spectral reflectance due to the change of the density of original changes differently in accordance with the wavelength band as is obvious from the fact that the distance between adjacent solid lines in the wavelength band of the spectral reflectance shown by the broken line differs from the distance between adjacent solid lines in the wavelength band of the spectral reflectance shown by the dashed line. Thus, it is preferable to alter the correction values in accordance with the density in each area of the original to be read when, for example, accuracy in correction of the shading due to dispersion of the spectral sensitivity characteristic of the reading device is highly required.

[0023]

Thus, the invention recited in claim 7 is characterized in that, in the invention recited in claim 1, the correction value stored in the memory device is data representing, for each part of the reading area, a relationship between a density of a given original and a correction value, the density of the given original being represented by the read data on the basis of data

obtained by the reading device reading the given original that includes multiple areas different in density, and the correction value being used for correcting the irregularity of the data obtained by reading the area of that density in the given original, and that the correcting device separately calculates a correction value for each pixel of the read data on the basis of the correction value stored in the memory device and the density of each pixel of the read data.

[0024]

In the invention recited in claim 7, the reading device reads the given original that includes multiple areas different in density, and uses, as the correction value, the data determined for each of the part of the reading area, the data representing the relationship between the density represented by the read data and the correction value for correcting the irregularity of data. The data representing the relationship between the density and the correction value may include, for example, the data correlating each of the data obtained by reading each area of the given original and the density of each area (i.e., the data discretely representing the relationship between the density and the correction value), or the data representing the relationship between the density and the correction value in a form of functional formulae and the like. By obtaining such data as the correction value, the relationship between the density and the correction value in the reading area becomes clear.

[0025]

Further, the correcting device according to claim 7 obtains the correction value discretely for each pixel of the read data on the basis of the correction values stored in the memory device and the density of each pixel in the read data. Thus, correction values can be obtained with which the shading due to dispersion of the spectral sensitivity characteristic of the reading device can be accurately corrected irrespective of the density of each pixel of the read data. By correcting the read data using the thus obtained correction value, the shading due to dispersion of the spectral sensitivity characteristic of the reading device can be accurately corrected.

[0026]

A method for reading an original according to claim 8, in which the original is read by a reading device, using light transmitted through or reflected from the original with regard to given areas each consisting of a plurality of pixels as reading units, the method comprises: reading, by a reading device, a given original of a type the same or similar to that of the original; setting and storing a correction value for correcting irregularity of data in the reading area on the basis of the data obtained by the reading; and correcting, on the basis of the stored correction values, the read data obtained by reading device reading the original to be read. Thus, as in the invention according to claim 1, the shading due to dispersion of the spectral

sensitivity characteristic in the reading areas of the reading device can be accurately corrected.

[0027]

[Embodiments]

Referring to the drawings, an example of embodiments of the present invention is explained in detail below.

[0028]

First Embodiment

Fig. 2 shows a schematic structure of an optical system of a film scanner 10 as an apparatus for reading an original relating to the present invention. The optical system of the film scanner 10 is provided with a light source section 12 and a reading section 14 which is disposed so as to face the light source section 12 via a photographic film 16.

[0029]

The light source section 12 is provided with a lamp 20 such as a halogen lamp. A reflector 22 is provided around the lamp 20, so that a portion of the light emitted from the lamp 20 is reflected by the reflector 22 and emitted in a predetermined direction. At a light emitting side of the reflector 22, along an optical axis L of the light emitted from the reflector 22, a UV/IR cut filter (not shown) which cuts light of wavelengths of ultraviolet region and of infrared region, a diaphragm 24 for adjusting an amount of light irradiated onto the photographic film 16; a turret 26, and a light diffusion box 30 which diffuses light irradiating the photographic film 16 are provided in sequence. The diaphragm 24 is driven by a diaphragm driving section 56 (see Fig. 3).

[0030]

Color separation filters 28 for three color components (R, G and B) are respectively fit into a plurality of openings of the turret 26, and one of the color separation filters 28 is selectively positioned on the optical axis L as the turret 26 rotates. The turret 26 is rotated so that each of the color separation filters for respective color component is sequentially positioned on the optical axis L. The reading section 14 (details are described later) can read a film image recorded on the photographic film 14 for each color component by reading the image in a state in which each of the color separation filters 28 is positioned on the optical axis L.

[0031]

The turret 26 is rotatably driven by a turret driving section 54 (see Fig. 3). Further, the turret 26 is also provided with an opening, into which no color separation filter 28 is fit.

[0032]

A film carrier (not shown) which pulls out and conveys the photographic film 16 from a cartridge containing the photographic film 16 is provided above the diffusion box 30. A plurality of film images are recorded on the photographic film 16 along a longitudinal direction thereof, and the photographic film 16 pulled out from the cartridge 18 is conveyed stepwise so that each of the recorded film images is sequentially positioned in a state in which an image center of a film image coincides with the optical axis L. Further, a DX code sensor 60 (see Fig. 3) which detects DX codes recorded on the photographic film 16 is provided to this film carrier.

[0033]

The reading section 14 is provided with a monochromatic area CCD 32. Further, a lens 34, which focuses the light transmitted through a film image on a light-receiving surface of the area CCD 32, and a shutter 36, which shields the incident light onto the area CCD 32 when later described dark correction values are set, are disposed in sequence between the photographic film 16 and the area CCD 32, along the optical axis L. The light which has transmitted through the photographic film 16 (a film image) transmits through the lens 34, passes through a position, at which the shutter 36 is disposed, and enters the area CCD 32. The shutter 36 is driven by a shutter driving section 58 (see Fig. 3).

[0034]

Specifically, the area CCD 32 is formed of a number of photoelectric conversion cells, which includes CCD cells, photodiodes or the like, and have a function of photoelectrically converting and accumulating incident light as a charge, arranged in a line along a predetermined direction to form a sensing section, a number of the sensing sections being arranged along a direction perpendicular to the predetermined direction. Further, the area CCD 32 is provided with an electronic shutter mechanism which uniformly controls charge accumulation time of all the photoelectric conversion cells. In the vicinity of each of the sensing sections, a transfer section formed of a number of CCD cells is provided correspondingly to each of the sensing sections, and a charge accumulated in each of the CCD cells of each of the sensing sections (an amount of the charge represents a integrated value of an amount of incident light within a charge accumulation time) is sequentially transferred outside via the corresponding transfer section.

[0035]

As shown in Fig. 3, an amplifier 40, an A/D converter 42, a dark correction section 44, a shading correction section 46 and an image memory 48 are serially connected to a signal output terminal of the area CCD 32. Signals output from the area CCD 32 are amplified at the amplifier 40, converted into digital data at the A/D converter 42, subjected to a dark correction by the dark correction section 44 as well as a shading correction by the shading correction section 46, and stored in the image memory 48.

The image memory 48 is connected to a control section 50 which includes a micro computer or the like and is provided with a storage section 50A formed of a non-volatile memory or the like. The storage section 50A corresponds to storage means relating to the present invention.

[0036]

The turret driving section 54 is connected to the control section 50. The control section 50 sets a target rotating position of the turret 26 to the turret driving section 54, and the turret driving section 54 rotatably drives the turret 26 so that the turret 26 rotates to the instructed target rotating position. Further, the diaphragm driving section 56 and the shutter driving section 58 are connected to the control section 50. The control section 50 sets a target moving position of the diaphragm 24 to the diaphragm driving section 56, and when dark correction values are set, instructs shading by the shutter 36 to the shutter driving section 58. The diaphragm driving section 56 drives the diaphragm 24 so that the diaphragm 24 moves to the target moving position, and when shading is instructed, the shutter driving section 58 drives the shutter 36 to shield the incident light to the area CCD 32.

[0037]

The control section 50 is connected to the area CCD 32 via a CCD driver 52. The control section 50 sets a charge accumulation time of the area CCD 32 for film image reading to the CCD driver 52, and the CCD driver 52 controls operation of the area CCD 32 so that the area CCD 32 reads a film image for a set charge accumulation time.

[0038]

Further, the DX code sensor 60, the dark correction section 44 and the shading correction section 46 are respectively connected to the control section 50. The control section 50 identifies the film type of the photographic film 16 set in the film scanner 10 on the basis of a signal representing a results of DX code detection input from the DX code sensor 60. The control section 50 determines dark correction values for use in a dark correction as well as the shading correction values for use in the shading correction, and sets the determined dark correction values at the dark correction section 44, and the determined shading correction values at the shading correction section 46 (details are described later).

[0039]

A display 62 (either LCD or CRT) for displaying various information and a keyboard 64 for an operator to input information are also connected to the control section 50.

[0040]

Next, as operation of the present first embodiment, with reference to the flow chart of Fig. 4, a correction value setting process which is carried

out prior to reading of a film image is explained first. The correction value setting process corresponds to the step of setting and storing a correction value for correcting irregularity of data in the reading area.

[0041]

In step 100, in order to set dark correction values, the shutter 36 is moved via the shutter driving section 58 so that the incident light into the area CCD 32 is shielded by the shutter 36. Next, in step 102, the dark correction at the dark correction section 44 and the shading correction at the shading correction section 46 are stopped (input data is passed without being processed), and the data, which has been output from the area CCD 32, amplified at the amplifier 40, A/D converted at the A/D converter 42, passed through the dark correction section 44 and the shading correction section 46 without being processed, and stored in the image memory 48, (data corresponding to dark output of signals output from each of the photoelectric conversion cells of the area CCD 32) is taken.

[0042]

Next, in step 104, data D_j (j is a code for identifying each pixel corresponding to each photoelectric conversion cell of the area CCD 32) for each pixel (for each photoelectric conversion cell of the area CCD 32) which has been taken in step 102 is used as a correction value (a dark correction value B_j) for performing the dark correction (correction of dispersion of dark output of each photoelectric conversion cell of the area CCD 32). Then, in step 106, the dark correction value B_j is stored in the storage section 50A and is set at the dark correction section 44. Thus, the dark correction which subtracts the set dark correction value B_j from the data d_j input from the A/D converter 42 is carried out at the dark correction section 44.

[0043]

Subsequently, in order to set correction values for the shading correction, in step 108, the shutter 36 is moved via the shutter driving section 58 so that the shielded state of the incident light into the area CCD 32 is cancelled, the lamp 20 of the light source section 12 is turned on, and the turret 26 is rotatably driven by the turret driving section 54 so that the opening, which have no color separation filter 28 fitted therein, of the plurality of openings of the turret 26 is positioned on the optical axis L.

[0044]

In step 110 next, data D_j which has been subjected to the dark correction at the dark correction section 44, passed through the shading correction section 46 without being processed and stored in the image memory 48 (the data subjected to the dark correction) is taken. The data D_j subjected to the dark correction has irregularity (shading) in values of each pixel corresponding to each of the photoelectric conversion cells of the area

CCD 32 due to irregularity in the amount of emitted light from the light source section 12, aberration of the lens 34 and the like.

[0045]

Therefore, in step 112 next, first shading correction values S1j for correcting shading due to the aforementioned irregularity of the amount of light is determined for each of the photoelectric conversion cells of the are CCD 32, on the basis of the data Dj taken in step 110. Then, in step 114, the determined first shading correction values S1j are stored in the storage section 50A and are set at the shading correction section 46. At the shading correction section 46, the data input from the dark correction section 44 is corrected using the first shading correction values S1j, thereby correcting shading due to uniformity of the amount of light and the like (this correction is referred to as "first shading correction" herein).

[0046]

In step 116 next, a message which demands a film for correction value setting of a predetermined type to be set at the film scanner 10 is displayed on the display 62, to make an operator set the film for correction value setting. In the present first embodiment, two types of films, i.e. a negative film and a reversal film are prepared as films for correction value setting. The films for correction value setting correspond to a predetermined image relating to the present invention.

[0047]

As a negative film for correction value setting, of various types of negative films, a negative film of a first predetermined film type which is most frequently brought as a film to be read (most frequently read by the film scanner 10) is used, and the negative film for correction value setting is prepared by exposing the negative film with a certain amount of light which is corresponding to an amount of gray of an object, and performing processing such as development on the negative film. Thus, on the negative film for correction value setting, a portion colored in gray according to the spectral absorption characteristic of a color forming coupler of the negative film of the first predetermined film type is formed.

[0048]

As a reversal film for correction value setting, as similar to the negative film for correction value setting, of various types of reversal films, a reversal film of a second predetermined film type which is most frequently brought as a film to be read (most frequently read by the film scanner 10) is used, and the reversal film for correction value setting is prepared by exposing the reversal film with a certain amount of light which is corresponding to an amount of gray of an object, and performing a processing such as development on the reversal film. Thus, on the reversal film for correction value setting, a portion colored in gray according to the spectral

absorption characteristic of a color forming coupler of the reversal film of the second predetermined film type is formed.

[0049]

As the negative or reversal film for correction value setting is set in the film scanner 10, the turret 26 is rotatably driven by the turret driving section 54 in step 118 so that one of the color separation filters 28 of a predetermined color component (such as R) is positioned on the optical axis L. Then, in step 120, data D_{ij} (i represents either one of r , g and b) which has been subjected to the dark correction at the dark correction section 44 and the first shading correction at the shading correction section 46, and stored in the image memory 48 (data subjected to the dark correction and the first shading correction) is taken.

[0050]

Then, in step 122, whether the above described process has been performed for all the color components or not is determined. If the determination is negative, the process returns to step 118 to repeat steps 118 and 120 for an unprocessed color component (such as G or B). Thus, data Dr_j , Dg_j and Db_j for the color components R, G and B which have been subjected to the dark correction and the first shading correction are respectively collected.

[0051]

Spectral characteristics of the color separation filters 28 for R, G and B which are fit into the openings of the turret 26 are partially non-uniform due to production error and the like, and the spectral sensitivity characteristic in a reading area of a reading device formed of the color separation filters 28 and the area CCD 32 are also non-uniform. Therefore, R, G and B data which have been subjected to the dark correction and the first shading correction have irregularity (shading) in values of each pixel corresponding to each of the photoelectric conversion cells of the area CCD 32 due to the dispersion of the spectral sensitivity characteristic of the reading device.

[0052]

Since this shading due to the dispersion of the spectral sensitivity characteristic of the reading device varies in intensity and the like according to relationships between the spectral sensitivity characteristic of the reading device and the spectral absorption characteristic of the color forming coupler of the photographic film to be read, second shading correction values for a negative or reversal film is set as correction values for correcting shading due to the dispersion of the spectral sensitivity characteristic of the reading device (second shading correction values) according to the type of the film for correction value setting which is set in the film scanner 10.

[0053]

That is, in step 124, a reading area of the area CCD 32 (a reading area of the reading device) is divided into a plurality (such as 32 by 32) of blocks (partial region) as shown in Fig. 6(A), and representative values Lrx, Lgx and Lbx (x is a code for identifying each block) are computed for each block on the basis of the data Drj, Dgj and Dbj taken in the step 120. An average or a median for each of R, G and B of the data of each of the pixels forming a single block can be used as the representative values Lrx, Lgx and Lbx.

[0054]

Next, in step 126, differences between representative values L r ref, L g ref and L b ref of a predetermined reference block and representative values Lrx, Lgx and Lbx of other blocks of a plurality of blocks are computed for each block, and the second shading correction values for correcting the differences between the representative values are set for each block. The second shading correction values LASrx, LASgx and LASbx of a block x can be obtained, for example, as follows:

$$\text{LASrx} \leftarrow \text{L r ref} - \text{Lrx} \quad \text{LASgx} \leftarrow \text{L g ref} - \text{Lgx} \quad \text{LASbx} \leftarrow \text{L b ref} - \text{Lbx}$$

[0055]

Then, in step 128, the second shading correction values determined for each block are associated with information representing the type of the film (negative or reversal) and stored in the storage section 50A. The second shading correction values stored in the storage section 50A correspond to correction values relating to the present invention (specifically, the correction values recited in claims 2 and 6).

[0056]

In step 130 next, whether the second correction values for a negative film and a reversal film have been respectively set or not is determined. If the determination is negative, the process returns to step 116 to perform the actions in step 116 and following steps on a film for which the second shading values have not yet been set. Thus, the second shading values are set and stored respectively for a negative film and a reversal film.

[0057]

Next, referring to the flow chart in Fig. 5, a film reading process which is carried out for reading film images recorded on the photographic film 16 is described. This film reading process is carried out in a state in which the photographic film 16 to be read is set in the film scanner 10.

[0058]

In step 150, the dark correction value Bj is retrieved from the storage section 50A and is set at the dark correction section 44. In step 152, the first shading correction values S1j are retrieved from the storage section 50A. In step 154, reading of a DX code recorded on the photographic film 16 to be read is instructed to the DX code sensor 60, and the result of the DX code reading is

taken. In step 156, on the basis of the result of the DX code reading, whether the photographic film to be read is a negative film or a reversal film is determined, and the second shading correction values (the second shading correction values LASr, LASg and LASb set for each block) associated with the type of the photographic film to be read is retrieved from the storage section 50A.

[0059]

Then, in following steps 158 and 160, the second shading correction value S2ij for each of R, G and B for all the pixels respectively corresponding to photoelectric conversion cells of the area CCD 32 is computed on the basis of the second shading correction values for each block retrieved in step 156.

[0060]

That is, in step 158, as shown in Fig. 6(B) for an example, the second shading correction values set for a block in which a certain pixel (a pixel of interest) exists and for a plurality of blocks surrounding the block are regarded as the second shading correction values for a representative pixel located at the center of each block, and a weight is set for the second shading correction values of each block so that the larger the distance between the representative pixel and the pixel of interest is, the smaller the weight is. Then, the second shading correction value S2ij for each of R, G and B of the pixel of interest is derived from the second shading correction values for each block by an interpolating computation.

[0061]

In step 160 next, whether all the pixels respectively corresponding to the photoelectric conversion cells of the area CCD 32 have been processed in step 158 or not is determined. If the determination in step 160 is negative, the process returns to step 158. Thus, the second shading correction values S2rj, S2gj and S2bj are respectively computed for all the pixels respectively corresponding to the photoelectric conversion cells of the area CCD 32.

[0062]

If the determination in step 160 is affirmative, the process proceeds to step 162, where, the shading correction values Srj, Sgj and Sbj for the photographic film 16 to be read are obtained by adding the second shading correction values S2rj, S2gj and S2bj to the first shading correction values S1j for each pixel corresponding to each photoelectric conversion cell of the area CCD 32:

$$Srj \leftarrow S1j + S2rj \quad Sgj \leftarrow S1j + S2gj \quad Sbj \leftarrow S1j + S2bj$$

[0063]

Once the computation of the shading correction values for the photographic film 16 to be read has been completed as described above, in step 164 next, the photographic film 16 to be read is conveyed by the film

carrier and a film image recorded on the photographic film 16 is positioned in a reading position (a position in which the image center of the film image is positioned on the optical axis L).

[0064]

In step 166, the turret 26 is rotatably driven via the turret driving section 54 so that one of the color separation filters 28 of a color component i is positioned on the optical axis L, and the shading correction value S_{ij} for the color component i is set at the shading correction section 46. Then, in step 168, the film image positioned in the reading position is read by the area CCD 32. Thus, the film image being positioned is read for the color component i , image signals output from the area CCD 32 are amplified by the amplifier 40, and A/D converted by the A/D converter 42, thereafter, subjected to the dark correction at the dark correction section 44 as well as to the shading correction at the shading correction section 46, and stored in the image memory 48 as image data.

[0065]

Positioning of the diaphragm 24, charge accumulation time for each color component of the area CCD 32, and the like in the above described image reading (hereinafter, these are generally referred to as "reading conditions") may be fixedly defined so that an accumulated charge at each cell of the area CCD 32 does not saturate even when density of a film image is very low (such as an underexposure negative image on a negative film), or the reading conditions may be adjusted for each film image depending on density of the film image and the like, on the basis of a preliminary reading of the film image (corresponding to a pre-scan in a second embodiment).

[0066]

Next, in step 170, whether the film image positioned in the reading position has been read for all the color components or not is determined. If the determination is negative, the process returns to step 166 to repeat steps 166 through 170 until an affirmative determination is made in step 170. Thus, the film image positioned in the reading position is sequentially read for each color component, and the image data of the film image is stored in the image memory 48.

[0067]

Since the image data stored in the image memory 48 has been subjected to the dark correction by the dark correction section 44 and the shading correction by the shading correction section 46 (specifically, the first shading correction and the second shading correction), the shading due to irregularity of dark output from each of the photoelectric conversion cells of the area CCD 32, irregularity in the amount of light emitted from the light source section 12, aberration of the lens 34 and the like has been corrected, and the shading due to dispersion of the spectral sensitivity characteristic of

the reading device has been precisely corrected. Therefore, image data without shading which precisely represents a film image to be read can be obtained.

[0068]

Steps 154 through 162 and step 166 in the above described process correspond to the correcting device (specifically, the correcting device recited in claims 2, 4 and 6, respectively) of the present invention.

[0069]

If the determination in step 170 is affirmative, the process proceeds to step 172, where, whether all the film images recorded on the photographic film 16 to be read have been read or not is determined. If the determination is negative, the process returns to step 164 to position a next film image in the reading position, and the above described film image reading (steps 166 through 170) is repeated. When all the film images are read, the film reading process ends.

[0070]

Second Embodiment

Next, a second embodiment of the present invention will be explained. Since the present second embodiment has the same structure as the first embodiment, the same reference numerals are used and an explanation of the structure is omitted. As operation of the second embodiment, first, only portions of a correction value setting process relating to the second embodiment which are different from the correction value setting process explained in the first embodiment (Fig. 4) are explained below with reference to the flow chart of Fig. 7.

[0071]

The correction value setting process relating to the present second embodiment sets second shading correction values respectively for a number of predefined film types. That is, after a dark correction value B_j and first shading correction values $S1_j$ are set (steps 100 through 114), an operator is demanded in step 116 to set a film for correction value setting of a predetermined film type (one of a number of predefined film types) in the film scanner 10.

[0072]

The film for correction value setting relating to the present second embodiment is prepared by exposing a film of a predetermined film type with light of certain amounts which are corresponding to an amount of gray of an object and differ each other, several times, and then performing processing such as development on the film. Thus, as shown in Fig. 10(A) as an example, on the negative film for correction value setting relating to the present second embodiment, a plurality of density portions colored in gray of different densities according to the spectral absorption characteristics of color forming

couplers of the film of the predetermined film type are formed. Although Fig. 10(A) shows a case in which four density portions are formed as an example, this is not to limit the number of the density portions. In the present second embodiment, films for correction value setting for a number of film types have been respectively prepared in advance.

[0073]

Next, in step 117, the film for correction value setting being set in the film scanner 10 is conveyed by the film carrier, and a density portion thereof which has not yet been read is positioned in the reading position. The following steps 118 through 126 are the same as the correction value setting process relating to the first embodiment, and wherein second shading correction values for R, G and B for each block are respectively determined. Then, in step 127 next, the second shading correction values which have been determined for each block are associated with the film type of the film for correction value setting and density value of the density portion which has been read, and stored in the storage section 50A.

[0074]

In step 129, whether all the density portions formed on the film for correction value setting have been read (and the second shading correction values have been set) or not is determined. If the determination is negative, the process returns to step 117 to repeat steps 117 through 127. If the determination in the step 127 is affirmative, the second shading correction values $S2r_x$, $S2g_x$ and $S2b_x$ are respectively set for densities d_1 , d_2 ... of each of the density portions of each block of the film type of the film for correction value setting being set, as shown in following Table 1 as an example. The second shading correction values specifically correspond to the correction values recited in claim 7.

[0075]

[Table 1]

Block No.	Density		
	d1	d2	...
1	$S2r_1, S2g_1, S2b_1$	$S2r_1, S2g_1, S2b_1$...
2	$S2r_2, S2g_2, S2b_2$	$S2r_2, S2g_2, S2b_2$...
3	$S2r_3, S2g_3, S2b_3$	$S2r_3, S2g_3, S2b_3$...
...

Table 1

[0076]

Once the second shading correction values for a single film type have been set, an affirmative determination is made in step 129 and the process proceeds to step 131, where, whether the second shading correction values for all the predefined film types have been set or not is determined. If the

determination is negative, the process returns to step 116 to repeat step 116 and the following steps for a film type for which the second shading correction values have not yet been set. Thus, the second shading correction values for all the predefined film types are respectively set and stored.

[0077]

Referring to the flow chart of Fig. 8, a film reading process relating to the present second embodiment is explained next. In the present second embodiment, each film image of the photographic film 16 to be read which is set in the film scanner 10 is read twice (pre-scan and fine-scan).

[0078]

In step 200, the dark correction value B_j is retrieved from the storage section 50A and is set at the dark correction section 44. Further, in step 202, the first shading correction value $S1_j$ is retrieved from the storage section 50A, and the retrieved first shading correction value $S1_j$ is set at the shading correction section 46 in the next step 204. Thus, only the first shading correction is performed at the shading correction section 46. Further, in step 206, the DX code sensor is instructed to read a DX code of the photographic film 16 to be read, and the result of the reading is taken.

[0079]

In step 208, the photographic film 16 to be read is conveyed by the film carrier in a predetermined direction, and a film image is positioned in the reading position. In step 210, the turret 26 is rotatably driven by the turret driving section 54 so that one of the color separation filters 28 of a color component i is positioned on the optical axis L, and the film image position in the reading position is read by the area CCD 32 (pre-scan). As reading conditions for pre-scan, reading conditions which have been set in advance so that an accumulated charge at each cell of the area CCD 32 does not saturate even when density of a film image is very low can be used.

[0080]

Thus, the film image positioned in the reading position is read for a color component i , and image signals output from the area CCD 32 are amplified by the amplifier 40, A/D converted by the A/D converter 42, subjected to the dark correction at the dark correction section 44 as well as only the first shading correction at the shading correction section 46, and stored in the image memory 48 as image data.

[0081]

In step 212 next, whether the film image being set in the reading position have been read for all the color components or not is determined. If the determination is negative, the process returns to step 210. Thus, the film image being set in the reading position is sequentially read for each color

component, and image data of the film image is stored in the image memory 48.

[0082]

In step 214 next, whether a correction value computing process has been already activated or not is determined. If the determination is negative, the process proceeds to step 216 to activate the correction value computing process. Thus, the correction value computing process (details are described later) is performed at the control section 50 in parallel with the film reading process. In step 218, whether all the film images recorded on the photographic film 16 to be read have been read or not is determined. If the determination is negative, the process returns to step 208 to position a next film image in the reading position, and the pre-scanning of the film image is repeated.

[0083]

Once all the film images have been pre-scanned, second-time readings (fine-scan) are sequentially carried out while conveying the photographic film 16 to be read in a direction opposite to the predetermined direction or while conveying the photographic film 16 to be read in the predetermined direction after rewinding the photographic film 16 once. However, prior to fine-scanning, whether the computation of the shading correction values by the above mentioned correction value computing process for a film image to be fine-scanned next has been completed or not is determined in step 220, and the process waits until an affirmative determination is made in step 220.

[0084]

In the correction value computing process, as shown in Fig. 9, first, in step 250, the film type of the photographic film to be read is determined on the basis of the result of the DX code reading taken in step 206 of the film reading process (Fig. 8), and the second shading correction values associated with the film type of the photographic to be read of the second shading correction values, which have been set by the above explained correction value setting process (Fig. 7) and stored in the storage section 50A (the second shading values which have been set for each block and for each density), are retrieved from the storage section 50A.

[0085]

By the way, the second shading correction values which have been retrieved in step 250 are data which respectively represents the second shading correction value for each of R, G and B of each block of a certain density (data which discretely represents relationships between densities and the second shading correction values for each of R, G and B of each block), as shown by "●" and the broken line in Fig. 10(B) as an example.

[0086]

Therefore, in step 252 next, only data corresponding to a certain block is extracted from the second shading correction values retrieved in step 250, and approaches such as well known curve fitting, least square method, and the like are applied to the extracted data to compute relationships between a density of a certain block and the second shading correction values (see the solid line shown in Fig. 10(B)) for each of R, G and B, and then the results of the computation are stored. The relationships between the densities and the second shading correction values can be stored in a form of function expressions, conversion data being set in a LUT (look up table), or the like.

[0087]

In step 254 next, whether all the blocks have been processed in step 252 or not is determined. If the determination is negative, the process returns to step 252 to compute relationships between the density and the second shading correction values for each of R, G and B of an unprocessed block and store the results. The actions in steps 250 through 254 may be performed in advance in the correction value setting process (Fig. 7) described above.

[0088]

Once the relationships between the densities and the second shading correction values are computed and stored for all the blocks, an affirmative determination is made in step 254 and the process proceeds to step 256, where, image data of a certain film image to be read which has been obtained by pre-scan of the film reading process (Fig. 8) is retrieved from the image memory 48. The actions in step 256 and the following steps are respectively carried out for all the film images recorded on the photographic film 16 to be read, and the film images can be processed in a order corresponding to the reading order of each film image in pre-scan (or fine-scan).

[0089]

In step 258, data of a single pixel is retrieved from the image data retrieved in step 256. In step 260 next, for a block to which the pixel (pixel of interest), whose data has been retrieved, belongs and a plurality of blocks surrounding the block, the second shading correction values for R, G and B corresponding to the density of the pixel of interest are respectively computed on the basis of the relationships between the density and the second shading correction values for R, G and B computed for each block in step 252.

[0090]

In step 262, the second shading correction values $S2rj$, $S2gj$ and $S2bj$ of the pixel of interest are derived by interpolation as in step 158 of the film reading process (Fig. 5) explained in the first embodiment, on the basis of the second shading correction values for R, G and B corresponding to the density of the pixel of interest respectively obtained for the block to which the pixel of interest belongs and the blocks surrounding the block in step 260.

[0091]

Next, in step 264, whether all the pixels of the image data have been processed in steps 258 through 262 or not is determined. If the determination in step 264 is negative, the process returns to step 258 to repeat steps 258 through 262. Thus, the second shading correction values $S2rj$, $S2gj$ and $S2bj$ corresponding to the density of the pixel are computed by interpolation for all the pixels. Steps 258 through 262 specifically correspond to the correcting device recited in claim 7.

[0092]

Once the second shading correction values for all the pixels have been computed, an affirmative determination is made in step 264 and the process proceeds to step 266, where, the shading correction values Srj , Sgj and Sbj are computer for the film image to be read by adding, for all the pixels, the second shading correction values $S2rj$, $S2gj$ and $S2bj$ computed in step 262 to the first shading correction value $S1j$ which has been retrieved in step 202 of the film reading process (Fig. 8), and the results of the computation are stored in the storage section 50A:

$Srj \leftarrow S1j + S2rj$ $Sgj \leftarrow S1j + S2gj$ $Sbj \leftarrow S1j + S2bj$

Once the shading correction values for the single film image to be read have been computed in this manner, next, in step 268, whether the shading correction values for all the film images recorded on the photographic film 16 to be read have been computed or not is determined. If the determination in step 268 is negative, the process returns to step 256 to repeat steps 256 through 268.

[0093]

Thus, in the present second embodiment, the shading correction values corresponding to a density of each pixel are computed for each pixel of all the film images recorded on the photographic film 16 to be read. Therefore, as described later, by performing the shading correction using the second shading correction values, the shading due to dispersion of the spectral sensitivity characteristic of the reading device can be precisely corrected regardless of a density of each pixel of a film image to be read.

[0094]

While, once the shading correction values for a next film image to be read at fine-scan have been computed, an affirmative determination is made in step 220 of the film reading process (Fig. 8) and the process proceeds to step 222, where, fine-scanning of the film image to be read is started. That is, in step 222, the photographic film 16 to be read is conveyed by the film carrier and the film image to be read is positioned in the reading position.

[0095]

In step 224, the turret 26 is rotatably driven by the turret driving section 54 so that one of the color separation filters 28 of a color component i is positioned on the optical axis L , and the shading correction value S_{xj} for the color component i is set at the shading correction section 46. Then, in step 226, the film image to be read being positioned is read by the area CCD 32 (fine-scan). Reading conditions for fine-scan are desirably determined for each film image on the basis of the image data obtained at pre-scan so that an amount of an accumulated charge in each photoelectric conversion cell of the area CCD 32 is as large as possible within a range in which the accumulated charge does not saturate.

[0096]

Thus, the film image positioned in the reading position is read for the color component i , and image signals output from the area CCD 32 are amplified by the amplifier 40, A/D converted by the A/D converter 42, subjected to the dark correction at the dark correction section 44 as well as the first shading correction and the second shading correction at the shading correction section 46, and stored in the image memory 48 as image data.

[0097]

In step 228 next, whether the film image to be read has been read for all the color components or not is determined. If the determination is negative, the process returns to step 224 to repeat steps 224 through 228. Thus, the film image to be read is sequentially read for each color component, and image data of the film image is stored in the image memory 48.

[0098]

In step 230, whether all the film images recorded on the photographic film 16 to be read have been read or not is determined. If the determination is negative, the process returns to step 220 to check to see that the shading correction values for the next film image to be read have been computed, and then, the film image is fine-scanned. When all the film images have been fine-scanned, an affirmative determination is made in step 230 and the film reading process ends.

[0099]

In the second embodiment, a reading resolution at pre-scan and a reading resolution at fine-scan are desirably the same since the second shading correction values corresponding to a density of each pixel is obtained on the basis of the image data obtained by pre-scan. However, this is not to limit the present invention, and pre-scan may be performed at a resolution lower than that for fine-scan. In this case, when the shading correction is performed on the image data obtained by fine-scan, the second shading correction values which have been derived for each pixel from the image data obtained by pre-scan may be respectively used for the shading correction of a plurality of

pixels corresponding to a single pixel at pre-scan, thereby speeding computation and the like.

[0100]

Further, in an aspect in which an area sensor (the area CCD 32) is used as a reading sensor as in the above embodiments, switching of reading resolutions (to obtain image data at a different resolution for each time of reading) can be accomplished by, for example, reading an image for pre-scan at the same high resolution as for fine-scan, and then performing post-processing such as pixel thinning or pixel integration on obtained image data; or, for fine-scanning, performing several readings by the area sensor by moving the area sensor a distance corresponding to an integer fraction of a pixel spacing with an actuator, such as a piezoelectric device, after each time of reading.

[0101]

Although the second shading correction values have been set and stored respectively for a negative film and a reversal film in the first embodiment, and for every predefined film type in the second embodiment, these are not to limit the present invention. Photographic films of various types may be grouped so that those having similar characteristics belong to the same group, and the second shading correction values may be set and stored for each group.

[0102]

Further, although an area sensor has been used as a reading device relating to the present invention in the above, this is not to limit the present invention and other sensors such as a line sensor may be used. When a reading area is smaller than a single image and the single image is separately read a plurality of times (such as in a case of a line sensor in which a reading area is a line having a width of a pixel), the shading correction value setting and the shading correction may be carried out for each reading area. In a case of a line sensor for example, a linear reading area of a pixel width may be divided into a plurality of blocks along a longitudinal direction, and shading correction values of a pixel to be computed may be derived from shading correction values of each of two blocks.

[0103]

Furthermore, although the second shading correction values have been set and stored for each block and the second shading correction values for each pixel are derived by interpolation in the above, this is not to limit the present invention, and the second shading correction values for each pixel may be set and stored.

[0104]

In addition, although the present invention has been explained using a photographic film as an original relating to the present invention as an example, this is not to limit the present invention, and a transparent original other than a photographic film or a reflective original such as a printed photograph or a printed image may be used. When no information representing a type of an original in an easily readable form, such as a DX code recorded on a photographic film, is recorded on the original to be read, an operator may input the type of the original to be read via a keyboard 64 (or other information input devices), and the shading correction values may be selected according to the input type of the original. In this aspect, the information input device such as the keyboard 64 corresponds to the instruction device recited in claim 5.

[0105]

[Effects of the Invention]

As explained above, the inventions according to claims 1 and 8 have a great effect in that the read data obtained by the reading device reading an original to be read is corrected based on a correction value for correcting irregularity of data in the reading area of the reading device, the correction value being set on the basis of data obtained by reading an original of a type identical or similar to a type of the original to be read. Thus, the shading of the read data due to dispersion in the spectral sensitivity characteristic in the reading areas of the reading device can be corrected accurately.

[0106]

The invention according to claim 2 is characterized in that, in the invention according to claim 1, the correction value is set with regard to each color component, and the read data is corrected with regard to each color component on the basis of the correction value. Accordingly, in addition to the effect described above, the invention according to claim 3 has a great effect in correcting shading which appears as color shade on the read data.

[0107]

The invention according to claim 4 is characterized by, in the invention according to claim 1, determining a type of the photographic film to be read on the basis of a DX code recorded on the photographic film to be read, and correcting the read data on the basis of the correction value set for a photographic film of a type identical or similar to a type of the photographic film to be read. Therefore, in addition to the above described effect, an effect, that correction values corresponding to the type of the photographic film to be read can be automatically selected from the several types of correction values using a simple structure, is obtained.

[0108]

The invention according to claim 5 is characterized in that, in the invention according to claim 1, the read data is corrected on the basis of the

correction value set for an original of a type identical or similar to a type of the original to be read, the correction value being instructed by an instruction device adapted for instructing the type of an original to be read. Therefore, in addition to the above described effect, an effect, that correction values corresponding to a type of an original can be selected with certainty even when no information which represents the type of the original is given to the original, or the like, is obtained.

[0109]

The invention according to claim 6 is characterized in that, in the invention according to claim 1, the correction value is set with regard to each area produced by dividing the reading area of the reading device into areas smaller in number than the pixels constituting the reading area and that the correcting device obtains the correction value for each pixel of the read data by obtaining, through interpolation, a correction value for a pixel of interest based on the correction value set for each of the divided areas surrounding the pixel of interest, which procedure is repeated with regard to all the pixels corresponding to the reading area. Therefore, in addition to the above described effect, an effect, that memory size of the storage device for storing the correction values can be reduced, is obtained.

[0110]

The invention according to claim 7 is characterized in that, in the invention according to claim 1, the correction value is data representing, for each part of the reading area, a relationship between a density of an original represented by the read data and a correction value used for correcting the irregularity of the data obtained by reading the area of that density in the given original and that the correcting device separately calculates a correction value for each pixel of the read data on the basis of the correction value stored in the memory device and the density of each pixel of the read data. Therefore, in addition to the above described effect, it has an effect that shading due to dispersion of the spectral sensitivity characteristic of the reading device can be precisely corrected regardless of density of each pixel of the original to be read.

[BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS]

[Fig. 1]

Figs. 1(A) and 1(B) are diagrams for explaining development of shading due to shift of a wavelength range of the spectral sensitivity characteristic of a reading device.

[Fig. 2]

Fig. 2 is a side view showing a schematic structure of an optical system of a film scanner relating to present embodiments.

[Fig. 3]

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a schematic structure of a signal processing system and a control system of the film scanner.

[Fig. 4]

Fig. 4 is a flow chart showing a correction value setting process relating to a first embodiment.

[Fig. 5]

Fig. 5 is a flow chart showing a film reading process relating to the first embodiment.

[Fig. 6]

Fig. 6(A) is a conceptual diagram for explaining how a reading area is divided into a plurality of blocks.

Fig. 6(B) is a conceptual diagram for explaining an interpolating computation of second shading correction values for each pixel from second shading correction values which have been set for each block.

[Fig. 7]

Fig. 7 is a flowchart showing a correction value setting process relating to a second embodiment.

[Fig. 8]

Fig. 8 is a flow chart showing a film reading process relating to the second embodiment.

[Fig. 9]

Fig. 9 is a flow chart showing a correction value computing process relating to the second embodiment.

[Fig. 10]

Fig. 10(A) is a plan view showing an example of a film for correction value setting relating to the second embodiment.

Fig. 10(B) is a diagram showing an example of a relationship between second shading correction values and densities.

[Description of the Reference Numerals]

10: film scanner

16: photographic film

28: color separation filter

32: area CCD

46: shading correction section

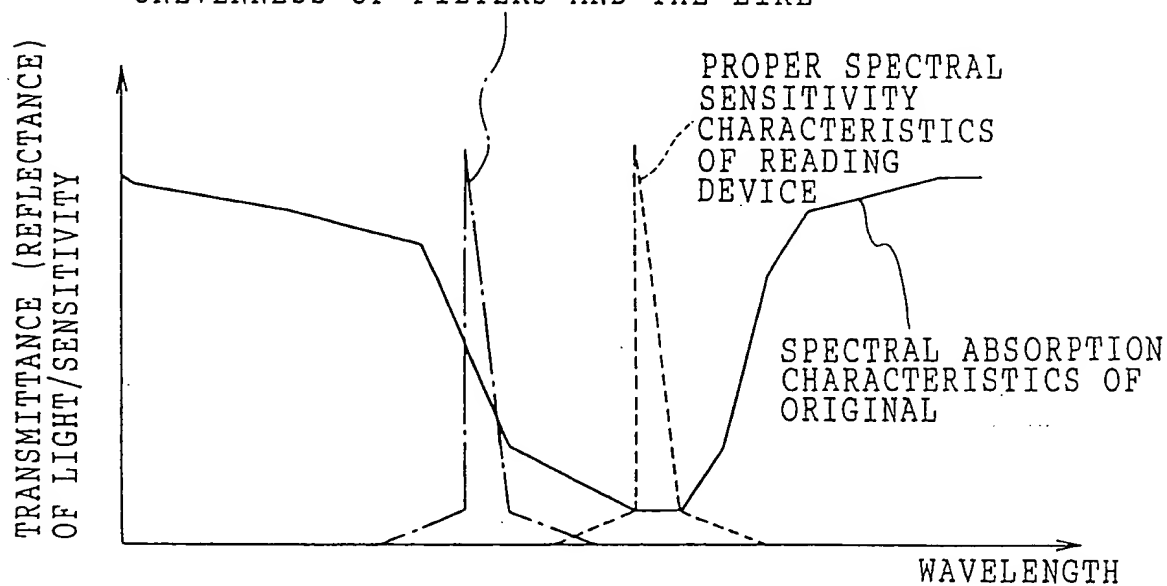
50A: storage section

50: control section

60: DX code sensor

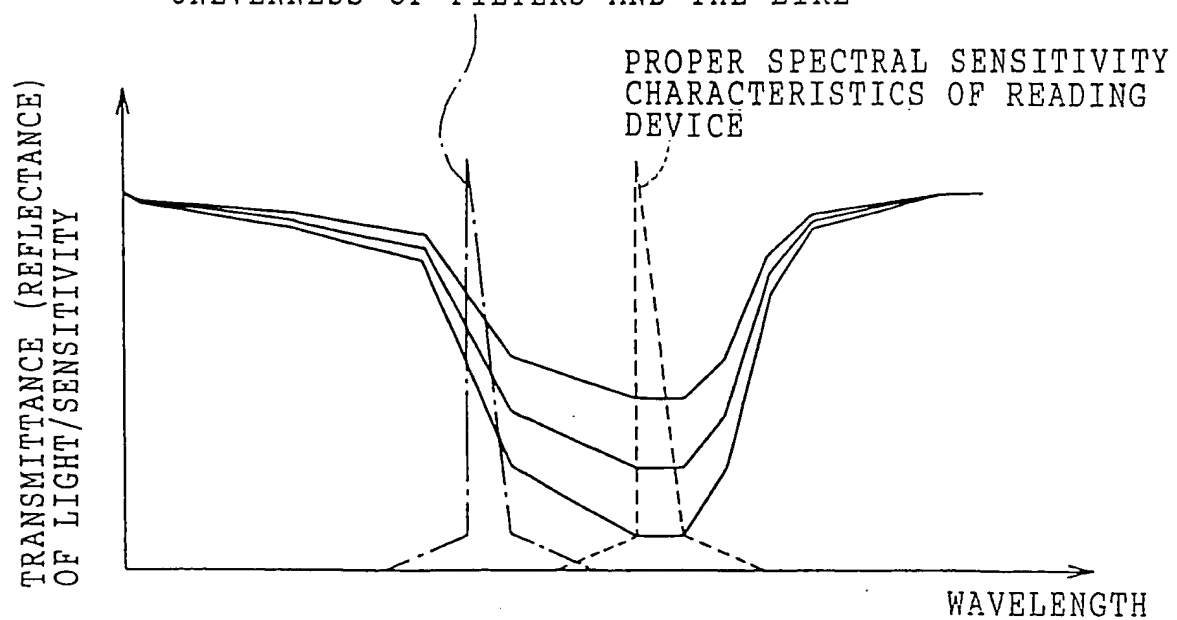
(A)

SPECTRAL SENSITIVITY CHARACTERISTICS
WITH WAVELENGTH RANGE SHIFTED DUE TO
UNEVENNESS OF FILTERS AND THE LIKE

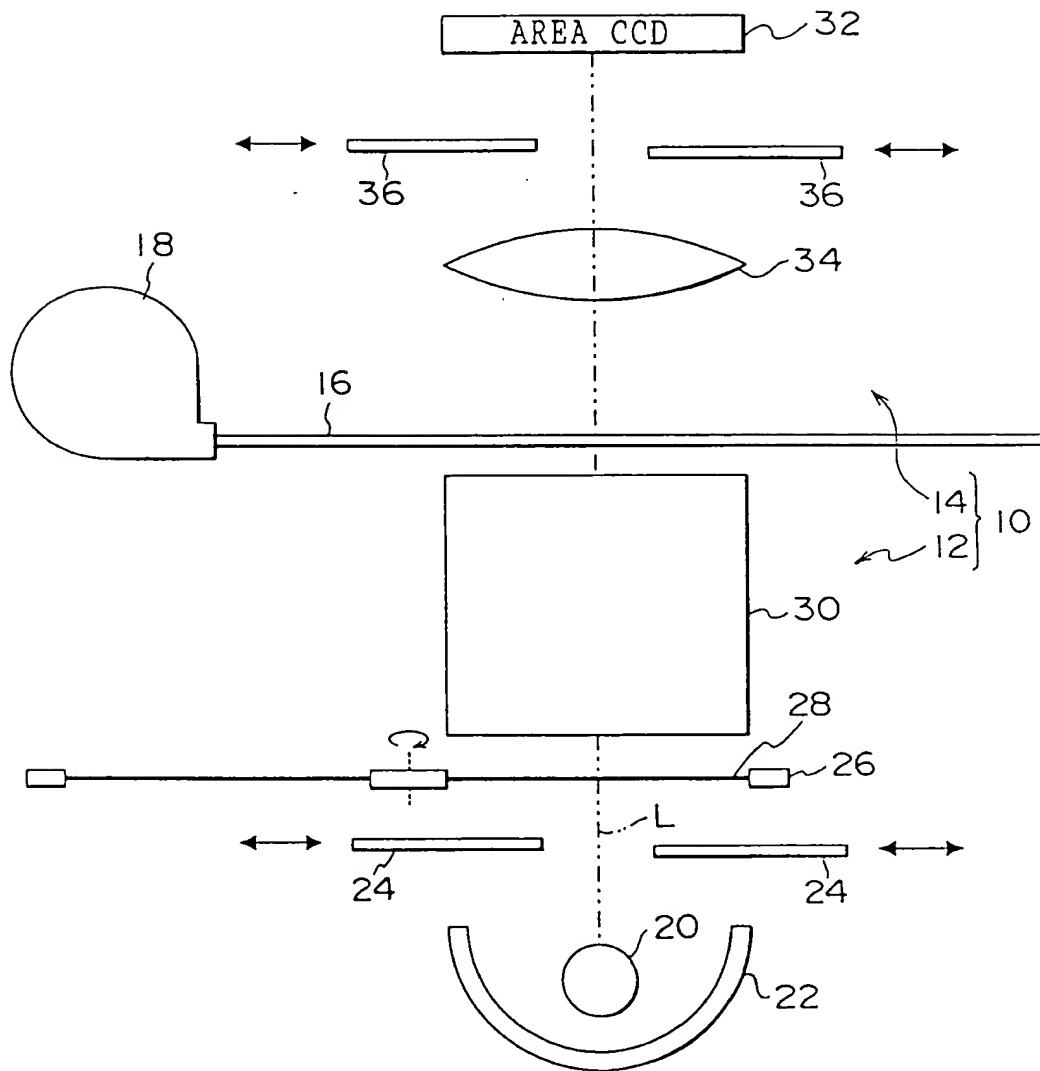


(B)

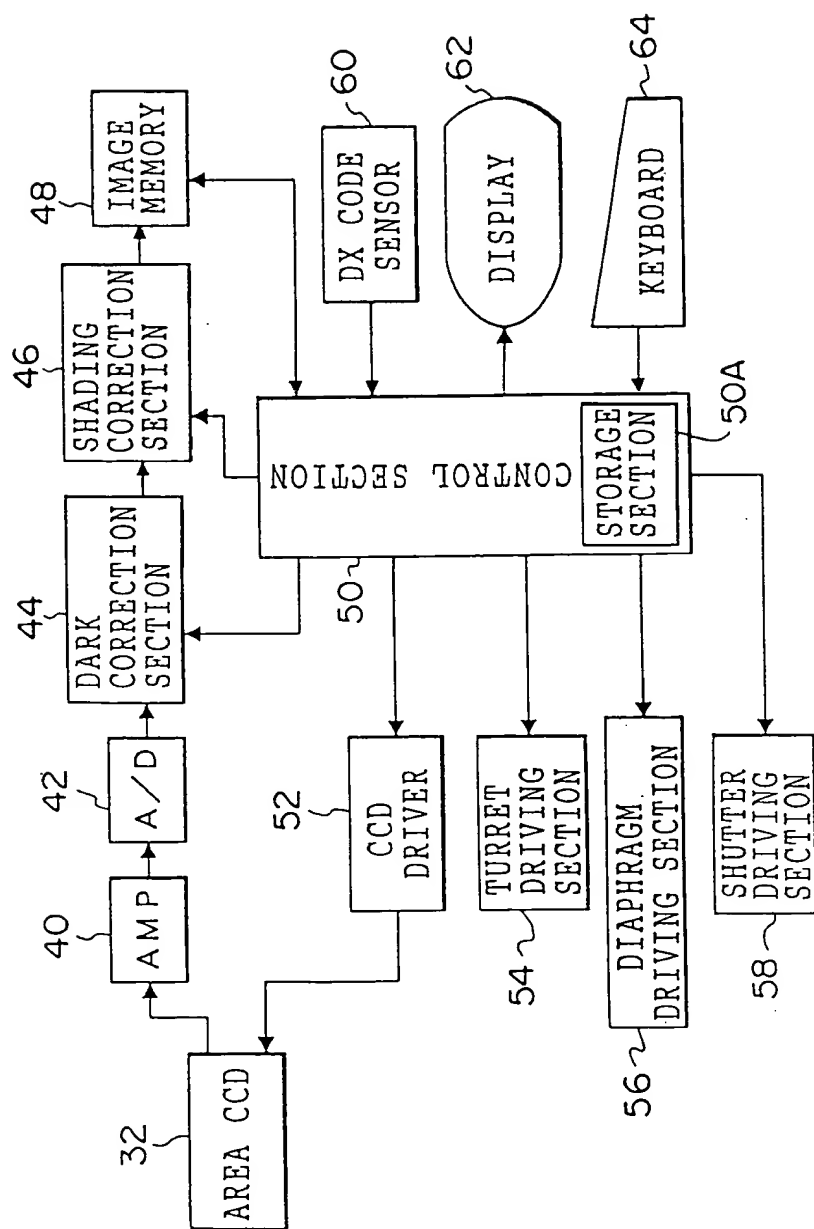
SPECTRAL SENSITIVITY CHARACTERISTICS
WITH WAVELENGTH RANGE SHIFTED DUE TO
UNEVENNESS OF FILTERS AND THE LIKE



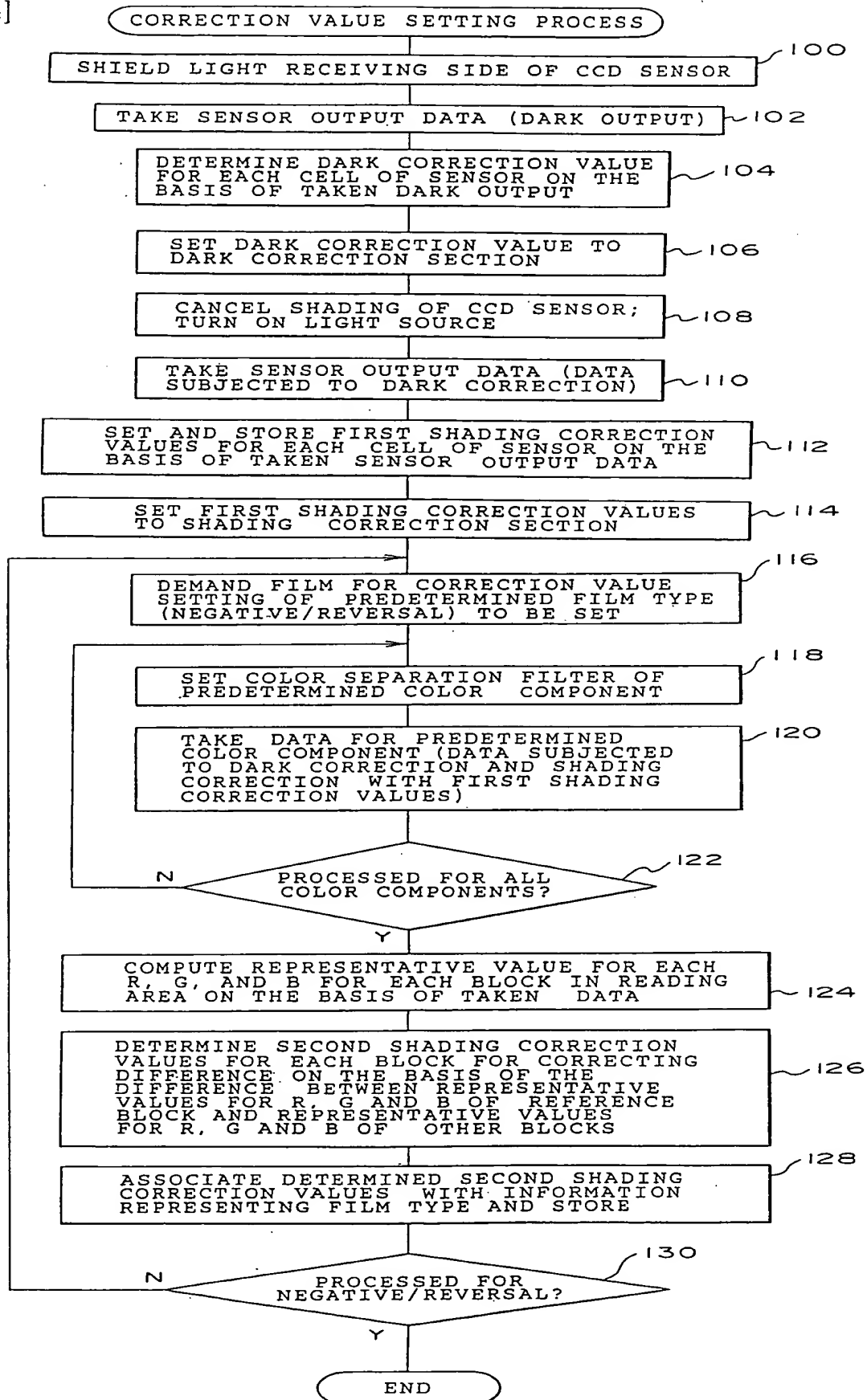
[FIG. 2]



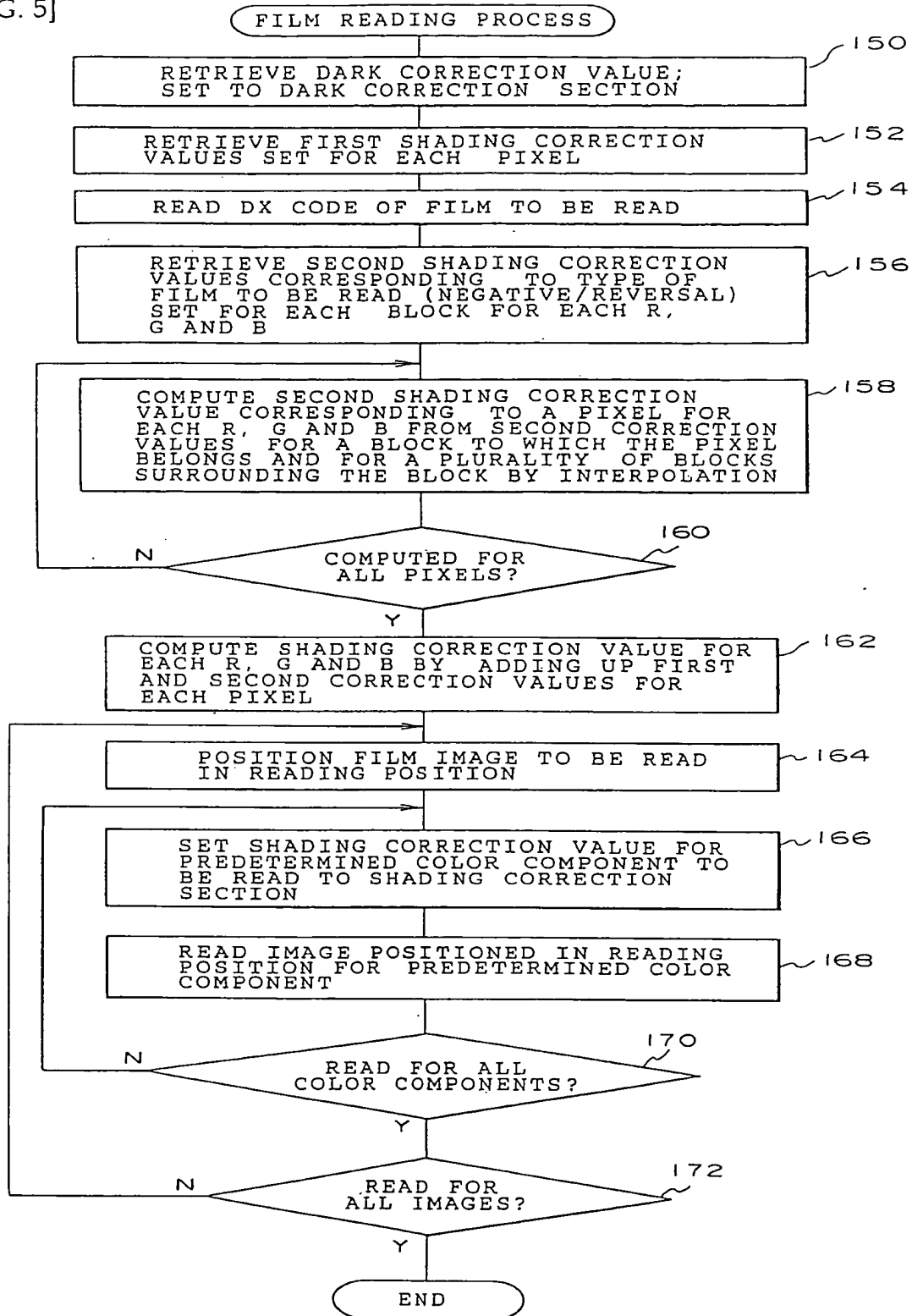
[FIG. 3]



[FIG. 4]

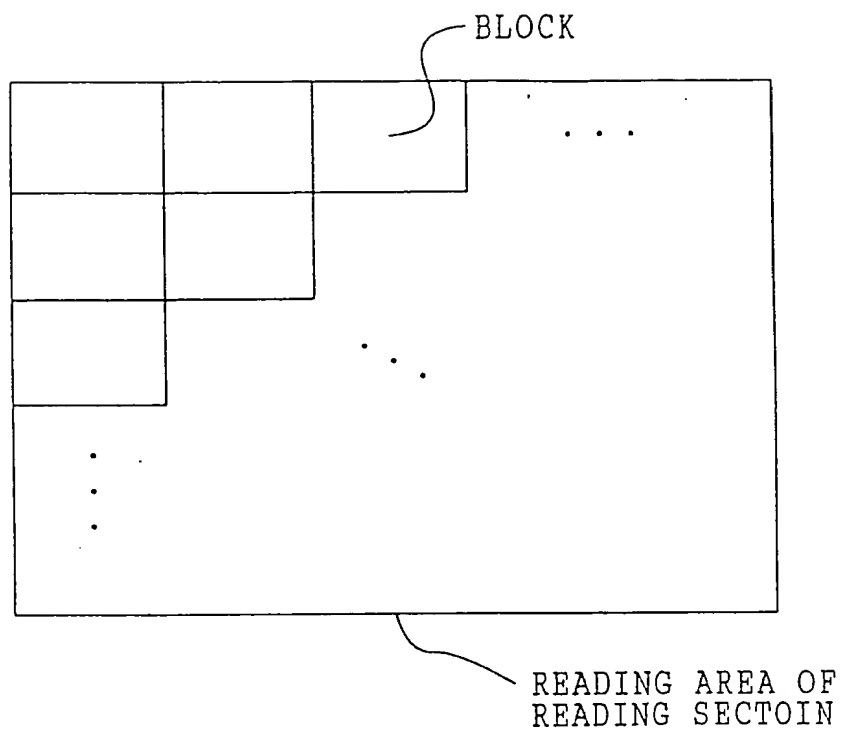


[FIG. 5]

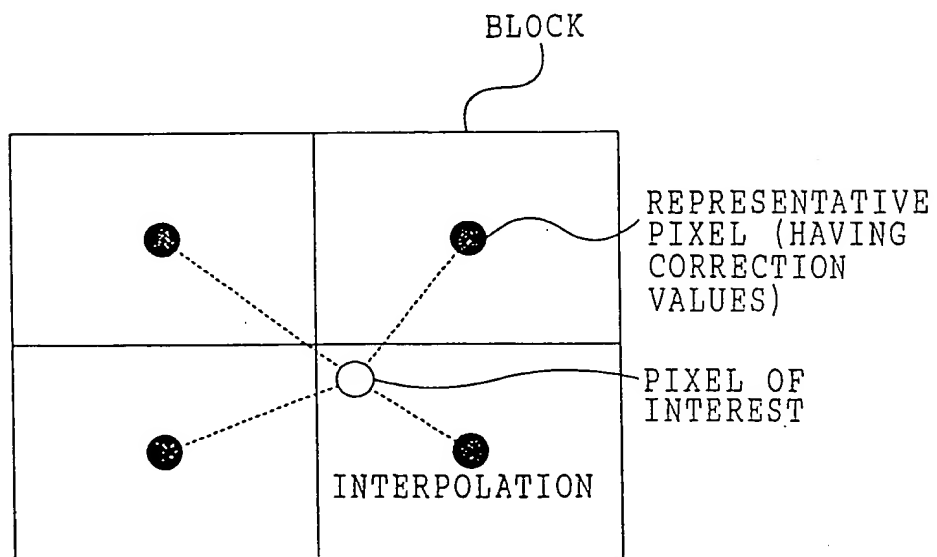


[FIG. 6]

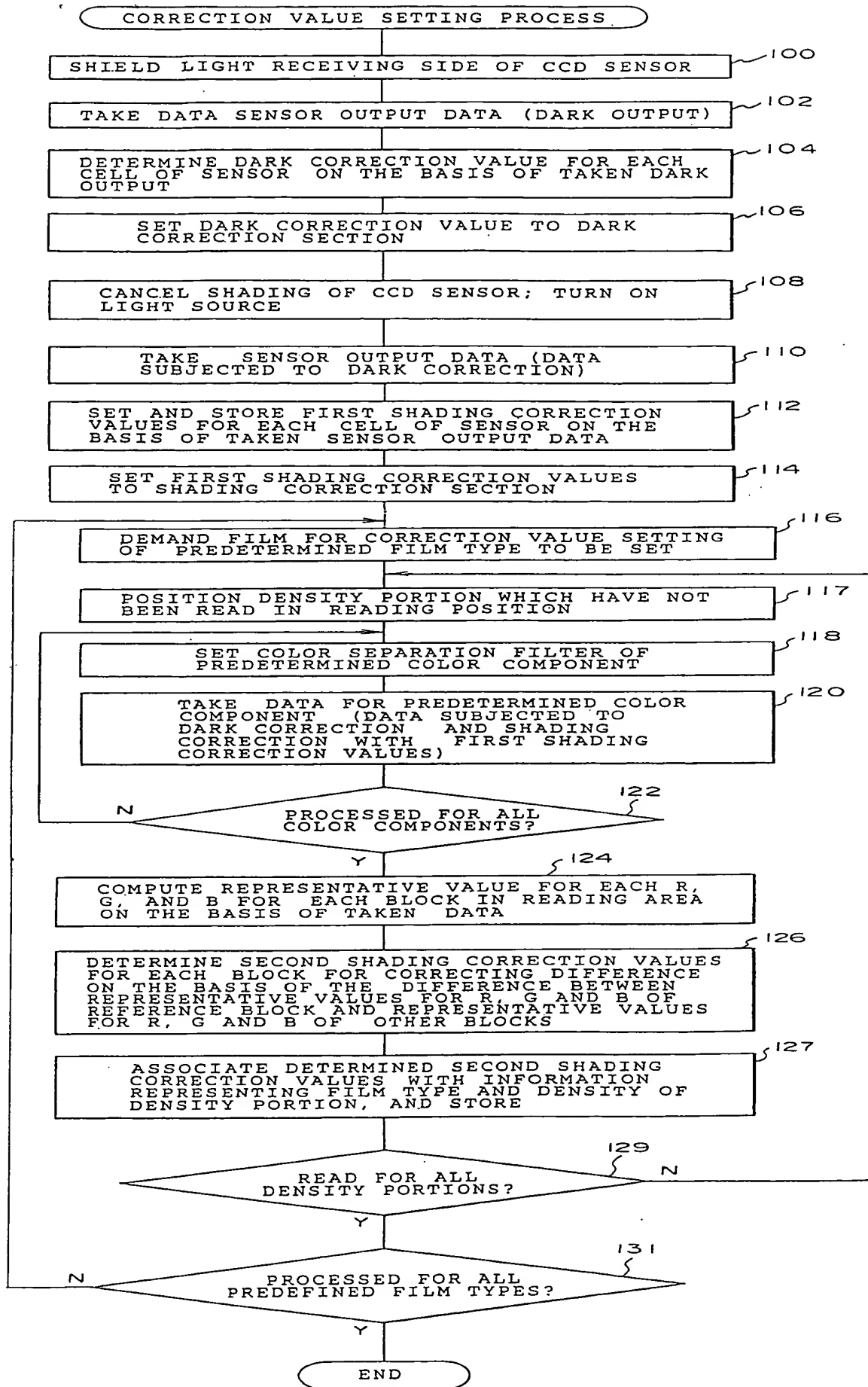
(A)



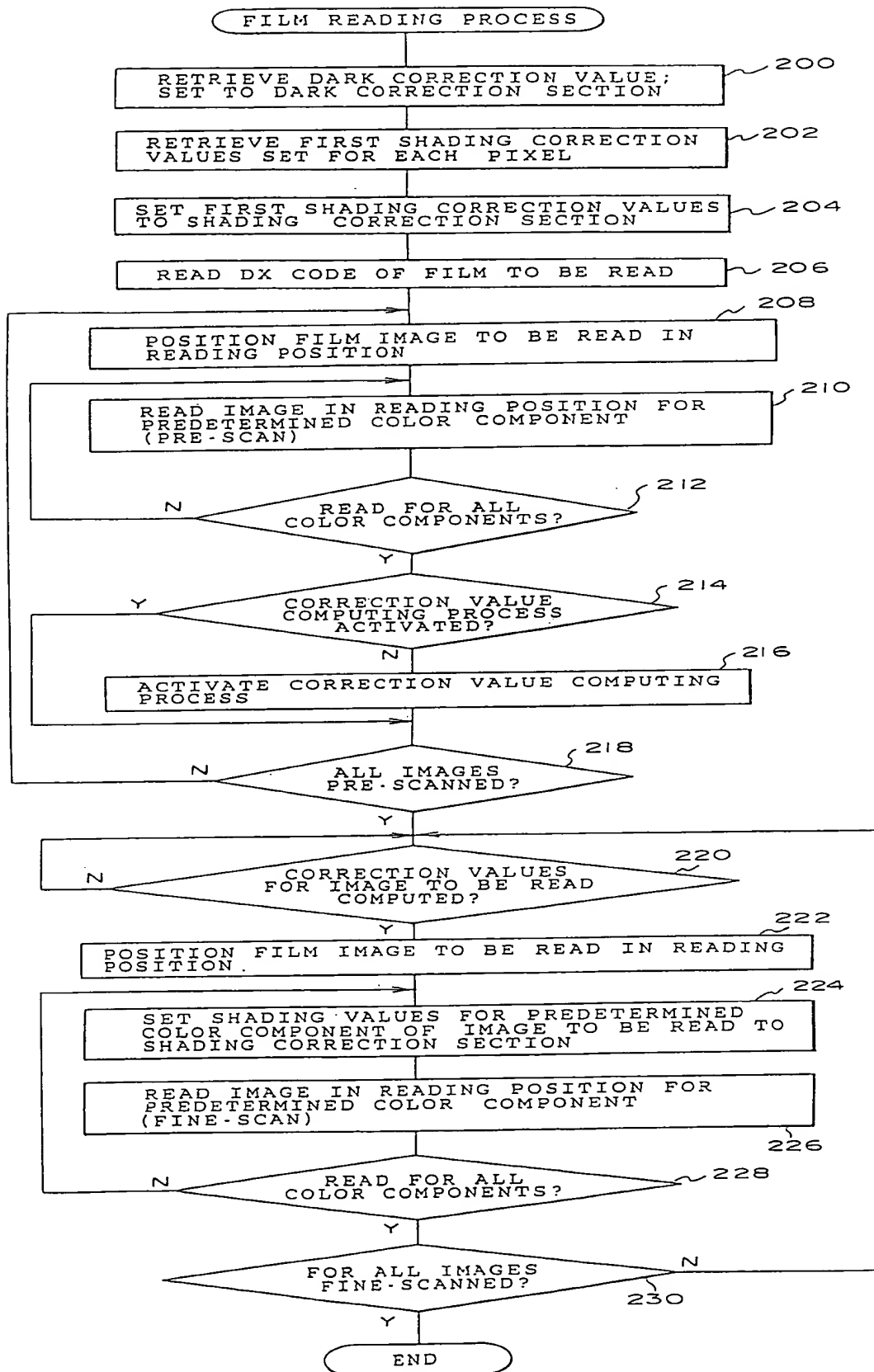
(B)



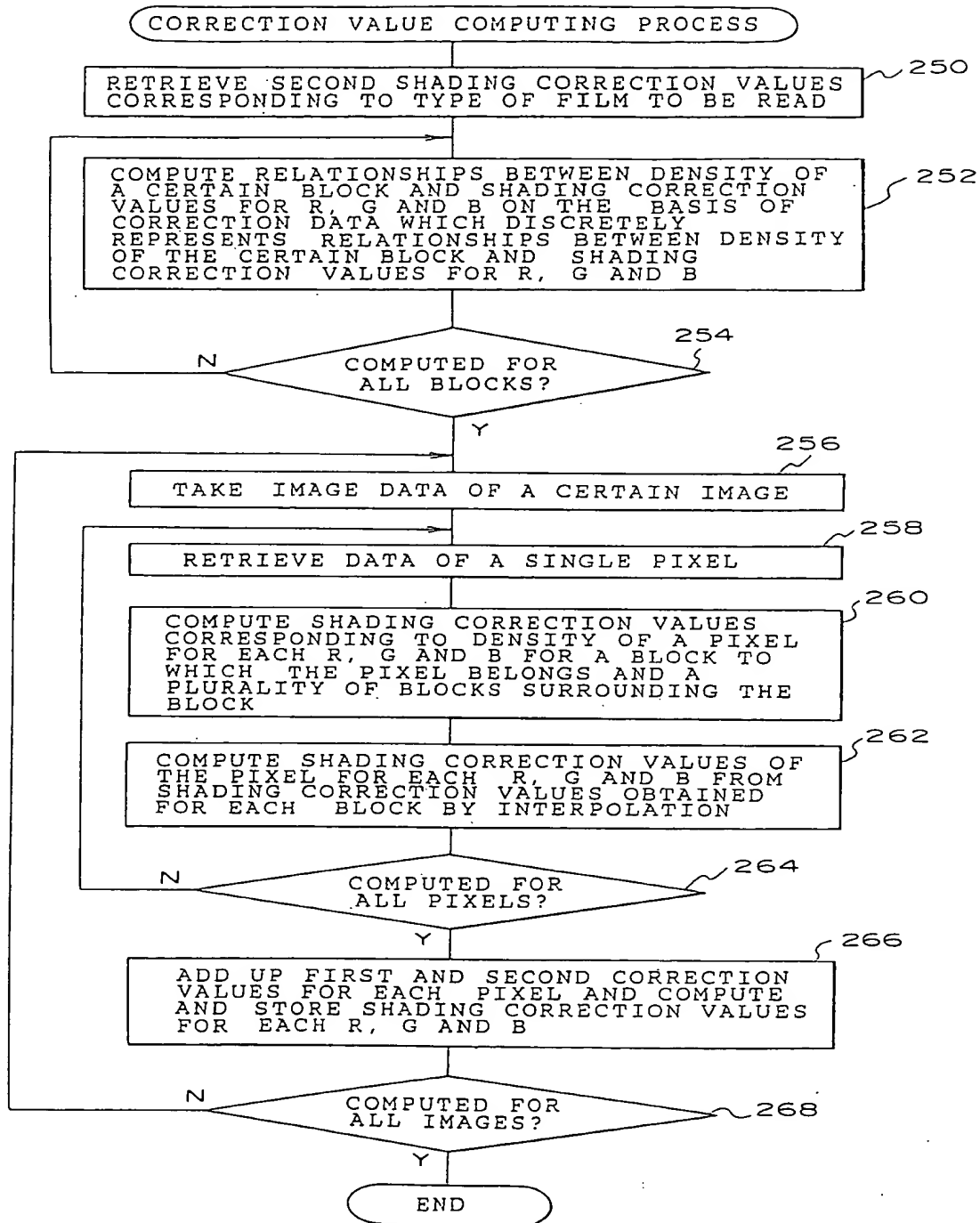
[FIG. 7]



[FIG. 8]

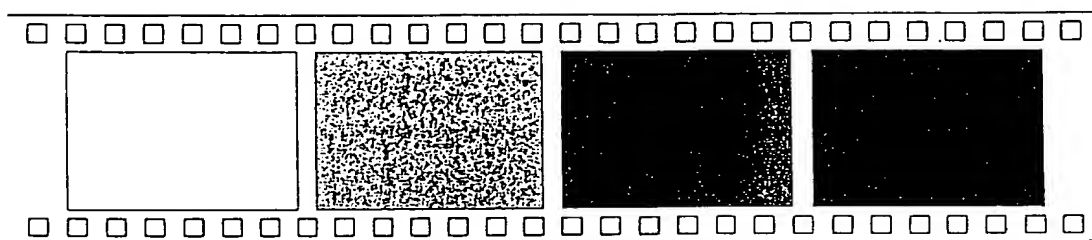


[FIG. 9]

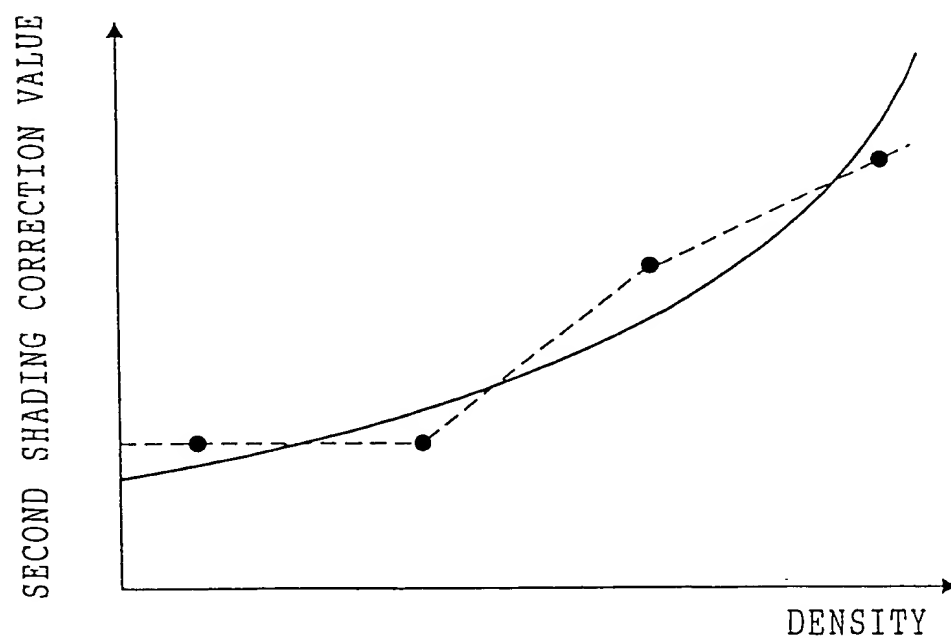


[FIG. 10]

(A) EXAMPLE OF FILM FOR CORRECTION VALUE SETTING



(B) EXAMPLE OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SECOND SHADING CORRECTION VALUE AND DENSITY



[DOCUMENT NAME] - ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

[SUMMARY]

[OBJECT]

To precisely correct shading due to dispersion of a spectral sensitivity characteristic within a reading area of a reading device.

[MEANS FOR SOLUTION]

Second correction values for correcting, for each of R, G and B, shading due to partial dispersion of spectral characteristics of color separation filters are respectively set and stored for each film type and for each of a plurality of blocks forming an image, on the basis of results of reading a film for correction value setting. Then, from the stored second correction values, correction values corresponding to a type of a film which is an object of reading are retrieved (156) to obtain correction values for each pixel by interpolation. The obtained correction values for each pixel are added to first correction values (158-162) for correcting shading due to irregularity in the amount of light or the like. For reading the image with regard to each color component, the correction value for the color component to be read is set at the shading correction section (166).

[SELECTED FIGURE]

Fig. 5